

NO. 34

COUNCIL.

Council met on May 14th at the house of John Michie. Papers and accounts read and referred to committees.

Brandon, Hunter.—That the clerk be instructed to write to the secretary of state at Ottawa for permission to control the ferries on the Assiniboine in this municipality. Carried.

Clerk was instructed to inform the council of the municipality of Sifton that their offer to grant \$100 each to the approaches leading on the south side to the two ferries will be met by the council making the approaches on the north side of the river; also instructed to purchase 18 scrapers from Mr. Kennedy, of Virden.

Spies, Nichols.—That Mr. Hunter, deputy-treasurer, get the bond, as presented by the treasurer, signed by him and his sureties and given into the care of the clerk. Carried.

Brandon, Hunter.—That the money be instructed to transfer the funds, belonging to this municipality, now in the Merchants Bank, into the town's hands. Carried.

Report of school committee: 1st. Petition of W. H. Gray and others asking to have a section formed in 11, 22 to be called "Education Point." Recommended, as amended, by striking out sections 9, 10, 11, 12.

2nd. Petition of Wm. Speers and others, asking to have a section formed taking parts of 11-23, and 11-24, to be called "Verity." Recommended to be granted.

Report adopted.

Finance committee recommended payment of the following: And. Freedland, for stationery, \$30.52

C. Cliffe, of the same, printing, 30.00

S. Kent, assessor, part of salary, 50.00

T. R. Todd, clerk, 25.00

Report adopted.

By-law No. 9, A.D. 1884, to indemnify the members of council, was introduced, received its several readings and passed, fixing councillor's pay at \$2 per day and mileage.

Brandon, Frame.—That the townmasters allow four days for a man and team working eight hours. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. Currie, sec 36, tp 11, r. 24, on the second Tuesday in June.

T. R. Todd, Clerk.

CORNWALLIS.

The council met at 10 o'clock, May 14. Present, the reverend, in the chair, and councillors Elder, Gray, Baker, Cardiff, McKelvie and Stewart.

Communications were received from: E. W. Low, re lunch delivered to W. White. H. S. Bachel and others, re Currie's Landing School district. Laid over to next meeting.

H. W. Speers and others praying for the formation of a school district in township 10, range 17. Referred back.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid:

T. Waddington, returning officer, \$6.40.

H. W. Speers, mileage, \$2.40.

John Dora, repairing bridge, \$21.50.

Mail office, printing, \$2.00.

D. S. Young, assessing township 9, ranges 17, 18, 19, \$74.00.

W. White, contract, \$362.97.

C. A. Durand, three months' salary, \$18.75.

McKelvie, Stewart.—That the bridge at Willow Creek, and also that at Waddington, having been inspected by the Reverend and Councillors Baker, Stewart and McKelvie and passed, be it resolved that Mr. White be paid the amount of his contract for each bridge and also sixty-five dollars extra on the bridge at Waddington for the thirteen feet added to the truss; also that the motion appointing the Reverend and Councillor Cardiff inspectors be rescinded.

Yeas—Baker, Stewart, Elder, and Whitehead.

Nays—Cardiff and Gray. Carried.

Baker, McKelvie.—That C. A. Durand, solicitor for the municipality, be paid seventy-five dollars salary for the present year. Carried.

Stewart, Cardiff.—That J. McFadden be changed from road beat No. 3 to beat No. 2, in tp. 10, r. 19. Carried.

Baker, McKelvie.—That B. B. McDonald, H. McPerson, and J. McKay, of S. 15, tp. 9, r. 18, be changed from road beat No. 5 to beat No. 1. Carried.

McKelvie, Elder.—That the Reeve be authorized to arrange with a P.L.S. to make a survey of the new roads to be opened at Messrs. Waddington's, and that a by-law be prepared confirming the same. Carried.

McKelvie, Stewart.—That Mr. Waddington be empowered to build the fence along the new road, cost not to exceed 15 cents per rod. Carried.

Elder, Stewart.—That the clerk be instructed to give Mr. Waddington an order on Mr. Smart for what ever he may require for fencing in new road through his farm. Carried.

The following By-law was passed: By-law No. 17, To authorize the issuing of a promissory note to Jas. Smart for \$145 with interest at 10 per cent.

G. H. Halsey, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Pledaue and Beaudrean, of St. John, have been purchasing all the hay in the surrounding country on credit. They have failed with no assets after victimizing the farmers out of \$150,000. Beaudrean is offering five cents on the dollar, and Pledaue doesn't show up.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The Minister of Marine has decided to charter the steamer Neptune, from Newfoundland, for the Hudson Bay exploring expedition. She is a wooden vessel of 680 tons, wood sheathed with brass iron plated. The same vessel was employed by the Americans in last year's expedition. The captain has had great experience in the northern seas.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The work of surveying the Callender branch to join the Canadian Pacific being prosecuted with vigor. The junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway will be made at a point close to the north-west corner of the district of Parry Sound and will pass by the southeast of the bay. The work will be commenced before the 1st of July so as to comply with the conditions on which the Government aid was granted.

New York, May 21.—Wall street showed no improvement this morning over yesterday.

day. There is a growing feeling of uneasiness. The opening was weak and feverish with more sellers than buyers. The pressure was also accentuated by the announcement of the failure of J. L. Brownell & Co., brokers. It is stated that their customers, fraudulently abstracted large blocks of securities.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 21.—Two years ago the Mormon Church had made such progress in the South, that it was decided to establish headquarters, and Chattanooga was selected as the point. Elder Roberts was put in charge, and seventy old elders were distributed throughout the South to proselyte for the church. To-day Elder Roberts left for Mississippi to attend the first conference of Mormons ever held in the South. He states that at this conference it will be decided whether annual state conferences will be held. He favors them, saying the church was growing with marvelous rapidity in the South that such conferences have become necessary.

CALGARY, May 21.—F. P. Day, who came here some time ago representing that he was a detective in the employment of the Canadian Pacific, is under arrest. He had intended to leave here last night for the east. Day has victimized several persons here by pretending to start a cattle ranch and borrowing money on the strength of it. He had in his possession a book of blank passes belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was taken from him by the police at the instance of Assistant-Superintendent Shields. None of the passes had been issued. "Day" is only an alias, but his right name is not known. It is known however that he hails from Ontario, having left there hurriedly, being involved in some trouble with a girl. "Dev" gave out here that he was a Cuban by birth and that he was at one time employed by the American Express Company in New York State.

BABY

Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of NORMAN'S ELECTRIC TETHERING NECKLACES. They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF South Cypress.

Take notice that a By-law to authorize a loan of \$2,700 for expenditure on permanent improvements, has been duly passed by the Council of the Municipality of South Cypress. That the proceeds of the due passing of the said By-law, and the requirements of the statute in that behalf preliminary with its being so passed having been complied with, have been submitted to His Honor the Judge of the Central Judicial District, who will be applied to for a certificate as to said By-law under the provisions of section 137, 47 Victoria, chapter 1, on or after the 5th day of June, 1884.

Dated at Millford the 6th day of May, A.D. 1884. F. FITZ ROY DIXON, Clerk Municipality of South Cypress.

WILSON & CO.

DEALERS IN

Hardware STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

Rosser Avenue.

GARDEN SEEDS,
IN BULK.
Positively the Largest and Best Selected Stock West of Winnipeg.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
T. W. KIRKPATRICK,
General Grocer, 6th St., Brandon.

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1884.
JOHN BRADLEY,
JAMES STANLEY.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past, that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, as I solicit a continuance of the support so liberally given to the late firm, of which I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1884, trains will move as follows:
Going West:
7:30 a.m. Leave Winnipeg Arrive 6:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Portage la Prairie 4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m. Brandon 1:00 p.m.
9:15 a.m. Broadview 5:00 a.m.
2:30 p.m. Regina 11:05 a.m.
5:00 a.m. Moose Jaw 8:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m. Swift Current 12:30 p.m.
8:15 p.m. Maple Creek 1:05 a.m.
1:50 a.m. Arrive Medicine Hat Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South:
Leave Winnipeg Arrive
7:55 a.m. 7:35 p.m. Emerson 6:55 a.m. 7:00 p.m.
10:35 a.m. 1:10 p.m. St. Vincent 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
10:50 a.m. 10:30 p.m. St. Vincent 8:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.

Going North:
Leave Winnipeg Arrive
11:15 a.m. 1:00 p.m. St. Vincent 4:05 a.m. 4:40 p.m.
1:45 a.m. 2:10 p.m. St. Vincent 8:45 a.m. 4:20 p.m.
4:30 p.m. Arrive Manitoba City Leave 8:30 a.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Winnipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.
WM. HARDEN, Asst. Traffic Manager.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET, BRANDON.

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOE IN

THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

W. M. WILSON.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their use until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health, he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE.

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stoppage of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Headache and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Scalded Face, &c., arising from Toothache.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON.

GRAB AT

RARE BARCAINS IN HARDWARE

Grand Opening of our NEW SPRING STOCK.

Now awaiting your inspection, our Finely Selected and Very Complete Assortment of

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE

Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Tinware and Lamps.

Harvest Tools, Barbed Wire.

Our Stock includes everything in the Hardware Line. Our goods are all "A 1" in quality, and our Low prices are the terror of our competitors. One trial will convince you that I cannot offer big inducements for your trade.

I keep at the Front!

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. I HOPE TO SEE YOU SOON.

R. MCLEAN,

Corner 8th Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

EYE

PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,

SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS & FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE & JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and see us.

Repairing a Specialty.

D. A. REESOR, The Jeweller.

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS.

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

Brandea Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

(Continued from 2nd page.)

— a mushroom development—an expanded flower in a night. These cries of discontent have done so much to damage the credit of the railway Company, as well as the natural resources of the country in the English money market, that instead of hastening the construction of branch roads they are only retarding their progress. It is mainly upon the value of the lands the Company have received from the Government, that the Company secure credit abroad to build the roads, and every cry raised to damage the credit of the country only delays the realization of local railways. The country will bear any amount of honest and impartial criticism, but misrepresentations damage nations no matter what may be their sources. As we have said the Government is, however, giving large grants of valuable land, and extensive subsidies in money to construct these railways, and they will be built and that, too in the near future.

As has already been stated the Company are exercising no commendable energy to complete their western outlet, back of Lake Superior. During the summer they are able to make their own connections, by three of the finest trunks that ever navigated the lakes, but last winter they were and the coming winter they will be, at the mercy of American lines for an outlet. In about two years from the present (June, 1884), the eastern end of the railway will be completed, but till then they will not be able to give the rates in the winter, though every body is satisfied with those of the summer, they much desire to give. There being on this account a slightly higher price, during the winter months, for wheat in the northern States than there is in this country, the comparison again determines the mind of the merchant, and is able with-

Others may come to the contrary, because of the reports that went from here two years ago of the farmers' losses by speculating in two cities, exporting to foreign countries, and farming in a year of two without the slightest knowledge of his business. They expect they could wear big shoes, when they should come to be in the boots with their sleeves rolled up, when paper chickens fair in five months in the year, ride in carriages as many more, and grow crops in each case that would set for fabulous prices—that the same again, would in a year of two swing into value as they be might, and in this way make pocketfuls of money in a short time. These people, too, have met with disappointment, and of course it took but little coaxing to induce them to join the ranks of the political disaffection army.

To these elements we might add the bitter town and speculation, the man who made his thousands two years ago by dabbling in low-low at inflated values. At that time townships, on beautifuly drawn maps were sprung upon the market, and because the country got a name by the opening up of the railway. Value rose and rose, the stocks rise in an excited market, and many made piles of money. Those who stepped aside with their receipts, were the lucky ones, and those who stuck to the gambling, as no other name is so appropriate, found the halter tighten about their necks until they became financially oked, and during the disaffection of the

farmers they readily joined in the fray. If we add to these causes of dissatisfaction, or rather sources of disappointment, the unreasonably low price paid for wheat by the two or three grain buyers in the whole country, through a combination among themselves, using theory of frozen wheat as a justification for their legalized robbery, the whole position is fully explained. We have mentioned in another section that a slight frost had occurred last year on the 27th of August, which did some damage to the late crops of the whole of western America as far south as the southern part of Illinois, and east to the central portion of Ontario, which was most exceptional, and the unprincipled dealers made use of that circumstance to keep down the price of grain. Had the outside world known the quantity of good grain there was for sale in the country, there would have been plenty of buyers in the market to create sufficient competition to offer proper prices, as there will be for all time in the future, and that trouble would have been averted.

All these causes, which are purely circumstantial, and are in no way attributable to either bad government, inferior soil, unsatisfactory climate, unsuitable seasons, or other governmental or natural deficiencies, combined to the disadvantage which cumulated in accomplishing so much disaster for the country. Many have since seen the folly of their actions, and by setting down to labor with the increased care experience naturally teaches, and are individually likely to profit by the results.

The great aim of who desire to do all the country justice, and its natural resources call for no favors, is to endeavor to correct the injury done by dishonest representations whether in public or private correspondence.

There are few minor matters in which the Federal Government might effect changes that would result in the country's advantage; but as they could only serve the country indirectly no great inconvenience is experienced by the creation of these restrictions as they are. The Government are, however, giving their closest attention to the requirements of the country and the people, and are endeavoring to give justice to both through all constitutional avenues.

rich powers of the country are unexploited, if indeed they are exploited on the face of the earth; the efficiency is highly and unbecomingly the same as is explicable from a real point of view—when the country is all that an improving, industrious people, willing to bear with the inconveniences of pioneer life, can look for, and it only requires the experience really required, and the capital to make a proper start in any thing pertaining to agriculture in the country, to ensure success in much less time than must be spent in any other country to acquire the same competence and the same standing in the profession. I reasons desired to locate in this great country in a spot secured that everything that can be done by the government will be done with all possible dispatch, to develop the natural resources; to make it attractive and convenient for settlers; and progressive and profitable for every class of the community.

A COMPARISON.

Decidedly Favourable to Manitoba.

Nothing can at any time more satisfactorily show, to a mind open to conviction, the natural developing powers of any country, under fair circumstances, than an impartial comparison of its past with that of another country whose growth is generally accepted as highly satisfactory, from every reasonable point of view. For our present purpose, to represent Manitobas abroad as its interests demand, we make a brief comparison of its

history with that of the Province of Ontario, the most progressive of the other six sisters of the Dominion Confederacy.

Although the old city of Kingston was founded by Frontenac in 1672, before Niagara sometimes, and several other settlements were made about the same time, the growth of Ontario made but little progress until after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, by which the greater portion of the French possessions in American continent were ceded to Great Britain. During the wars of four years, before the country was devastated in every direction, and the few settlements that had been made were either destroyed or so largely deranged that it took seven years to effect a recovery. The last acts in the historic drama of that period, however, were the surrender of Montcalm on the plains of Abraham, and the entire capitulation of Canada to British rule. On that memorable thirteenth of September morning when the gallant Wolfe encountered the no less gallant Montcalm to decide the fate of the nation, the future of British rule hung by a slender hair. By the blood of about six hundred English and perhaps a thousand French, Canada, however, passed into the hands of Great Britain, and, for aught the present knows, forever. But as the paths of glory lead but to the grave, the victory was won by the death of two of the bravest generals the world has ever seen. History does not rank them with the Cæsars, the Nelsons, and the Wellingtons, but they were gallant none the less. The jealousies and peculiarities of the races for a time, and the subsequent difficulties with the Indians, led by such eloquent chiefs as Pontiac, retarded settlement for a period; and the American Revolution a few years afterwards, in which Canada became the battleground, kept back the growth of the country by several years.

The lack of wisdom of the Commonwealth, and the repression of Charles II. seemed to have been adopted by their successors. The colonists of American territory were taxed without their consent; in commerce their shipping was discriminated against, and when the exorbitance of the colonists could bear plundering and inequity no longer, they struck for liberty and gained it, by the loss of many valuable lives.

Whether the country could have been retained as an appendage of the British Crown, under more favorable consideration, for all time, is a matter of mere speculation; but the blundering of the British rulers of those days, was none the less a serious detriment to the Canadian colonies.

the bush, and but four resident clergymen in the country. This was in 1840, only years after a Provincial government was established.

Although during the war of 1812-14, in respect of which Manitoba has fortunately been spared, the country suffered considerable privations, by the Treaty of 1814 a peace was restored which the country has happily enjoyed unbroken to the present; and which it is likely to enjoy for generations in the future from the experience both interested nations have gained through the troubles of the past.

At the close of the war manufacturing may be said to have taken its rise—a bank was established at Kingston and immigration so in and soothed the population to 75 souls per square mile of the territory so far taken up.

In those days (1851) but \$100,000 was voted to defray the expenses of civil government, though the population was 125,000 people, and with less than 200,000 people the Province of Manitoba is able to appropriate five times that amount to defray the expenses of government. And while some in Manitoba

be complain because the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., and the Government hold lands that are not liable to taxation, as militating against settlement, yet the same state of things existed in Ontario until out in 1840, and with a vestige remaining until the present. In 1830 the cry in Ontario was against the clergy reserves, one seventh of the wild lands, as impeding settlement, defrauding the revenues, and especially unjust as contributing to the support of but one church alone to the exclusion of the others equally deserving. In those days too another grievance was the onerousness of the distribution of customs. As a matter, of course, the greater part of the revenues of the entire Canadian territory as collected at Montreal and Quebec, and Ontario received but one-eighth of the total, and suffered through this inequality till the time of the Trade Act in 1832. No provision was made for a school system till 1816 twenty-four years after the establishment of a local government, though Manitoba has had one since the first day it became a Province, aided by government. Until within fifty years ago, the people of Ontario suffered from an inability to express their own convictions at the polls. The governors selected their own councillors, who were generally government officers, sheriffs, judges, &c., besides, and thus virtually ignored the wishes of the people, while from the first Manitoba has been favored with responsible government, and all the so consequent advantages enjoyed by the people of Great Britain upon their highly favored Isles. If the people of Manitoba do not like their laws or their law makers, they have an opportunity every four years to select representatives, constituting the government, who will carry out their wishes, and usually they have in their own hands the constitution of their municipal bodies, whose regulations affect them more directly. These reforms were effected in the eastern Provinces through the loss of blood by the rebellion of 1837, but in this country they were guaranteed by the form of government given the people with the autonomy of the Province.

In 1833, three years before the union of the Provinces, the population of the country reached four hundred and fifty thousand people, or double that of Manitoba at the present day; and its revenues, to run the machinery of the government, support schools, pay off rebellion, &c., did not exceed \$320,000, the same as that of Manitoba with its increase of the other day, and which necessitate a deficit of \$16,000 in the treasury. From this comparison, the population of Manitoba has grown from 19,000 in 1870, at consideration to 200,000 to-day in fourteen years, while it took from 1792 to 1799, or thirty-eight years, to make the same increase; and it took forty-two years of governmental existence in our sister Province to raise the provincial revenue possessed by Manitoba at this moment. It took two, no less than sixty forms of provincial life to develop a single mile of railway in Ontario, while Manitoba with fourteen years' existence possesses no less than 400 miles of rail in successful operation, carrying all the products of the farm to excellent markets in the shape of a few hours' short shipment. It is true that Ontario is greatly in advance of this Province at the present, in several directions, but it is vastly behind it in all it requires, natural resources, capital, enterprise of population, &c., to develop, to bring up and such circumstances future necessities. The fact is that Manitoba advances as much in one year as any of the other Provinces do in five times that period. The foundations of all municipal improvements are laid to be extended as well as at present proceeds, an excellent system for villages, and high and common schools, have been started, as well as the requirements of the country rail for P. C. churches are on an equal life and are aided by the denomination in the other Provinces; and all appliances are well-organized—in fact, there is nothing wanting for the fulfilment of an idea, and our enterprising people to take possession of the land, given away in homesteads by the Dominion Government, and sold by companies at a mere nominal figure, with the necessary capital to settle and make improvements, as enterprise and enterprise would naturally suggest.

TENDERS just transpiring in Ontario ex-
 pose the particulars of a remarkable case of
 "Greek against Greek." Some time since
 H. H. Cook, of Toronto, known to fame as
 "Grit" putman, who spent \$16,000 in an
 election contest in one of the divisions of
 Simcoe, during the heyday of Reform
 rule, with others organized what was known as
 the British Canadian Lumbering Co., on
 the strength of certain timber limits pur-
 chased from the Grit Government of
 Ontario. Immediately after the organiza-
 tion a flaring prospectus was issued and
 armed with references from the Hon. Alex-
 ander Mackenzie, and others of the "un-
 go id" of political celebrity. Mr. Cook
 proceeded to Edinburgh Scotland, unloaded
 himself of half a million of the stock for
 cash on the spot, and in a short time after-
 wards they disposed of the other half to a
 few of the canny Scots for cash also, and
 returned. Upon the representations of the
 Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, many of the Scottish
 brethren were induced to invest. Subse-
 quently the Hon. ex-Premier was induced

to go upon the Board, but disliking the management he resigned in a short time afterwards. In the meantime the Scotch shareholders, by prosecuting enquiry found their purchases were comparatively worthless, and that the whole scheme was "boomed" worse than any Vanitola town lots, and a crash was the result. The limits are found to be nearly useless, and Banks are let in for some \$50,000. The American Lumber Co., of Michigan, that went down recently, was one of the heads of the Canadian monster. The loss to the Scotch purchasers will be heavy, no matter how the concern may be wound up. But very few believe Mr. MacKenzie would intentionally lend himself to such a fraud, but his mistake lay in allowing political obligations to run between judgment and passion.

No doubt it was because of his past political services of Cook that the Hon. gentleman put his name forward for the scheme, without due enquiry, and just his reputation together with the names of his countrymen are forced to suffer his indiscretion.

THE organ of the "party in the woe" sort of men struck, because Mr Evans has been appointed auditor for the Western Judicial District. As no objection was raised by the friends of that man in the House, when the act came before, there was a big press of we name it, but it even from a "Reform" point of view, but little expectation is to be taken either constitution. The expectation may find in the politics of the efforts appeared under its provisions. Now, had the office been given to Charles Stewart Esq. B.A. or to Dr. Shaw, friend Bannister, some order of the gentlemen of the same pretensions, the wisdom of such an officer, would never have been untried by the measure, whether of the print on 12.6.82. It is a very hard matter to suppress the wrath of the dear old lady, in these eastern lands of the city, while the City party are forced to sleep and more out of office.

[illegible]

AND TIMBER.

Advances in the Country.

Striking reader and the intending emigrant looking toward the Canadian Northwest, who make no special enquiry, are very apt to form the opinion that by "prairies" are meant broad stretches of low, wet land, with long grass, without any timber, and as a consequence an uninviting country for the settler, with a long and dreary winter before him. We have shown in other articles that except in occasional patches, the country is neither low nor marshy; that it is undulating, and possesses all the diversity of elevations peculiar to other countries, and has as a matter of fact much larger areas of unbroken land than are to be found in other countries of the world. These tracts are interspersed with beautiful lakes, meandering rivers and streams, and both usually skirted with timber of different growths. The most commonly accepted theory is that but for the fires that have periodically overrun the country in ages past, in great areas at a time, fed by the long, native grass, the entire territory would be as well wooded as the other Provinces of America.

As the spread of these fires has been interrupted by the intervention of hills, rivers and lakes, the skirtings of timber alluded to are easily accounted for, and these are, the country over, in sufficient bulk to serve the people with fuel and fencing material for a long time to come. There are a few plains, in extent some of them perhaps from fifty to seventy-five miles long, and from forty to seventy-five miles in width in which but little timber is to be met with, but these tracts are but few in number, and need not be occupied centrally until provision is further advanced for the development of the coal mines of the country. In homesteading, the Government has very wisely provided for the requirements of the settlers. They have withheld the timbered lands bordering the rivers and lakes from general sale, surveyed them into lots of 20 acres each, which are for sale at \$5 (\$1) per acre to homesteaders whose homesteads do not possess sufficient wood for the ordinary requirements of the farm.

There are, however, immense forests of building and other timbers, the best of pine, spruce, maple, cottonwood, poplar, tamarack, &c., all useful woods, in the neighborhood of Mainy Lake, for a long distance up the Assiniboine, in the Boyne settlement, south-west of Winnipeg, near the Bow and other north-western rivers, and covering a great part of the whole northern country.

As soon as the Canadian Pacific is completed, which will be in about two years' time, branch roads will be built into the wooded country where saw mills will be erected, and building timber furnished at as low figures as will procure it in many portions of the other Provinces.

Leaving the question of wood out of the consideration altogether, Providence has wisely directed a fuel supply for this northwestern country. It is now ascertained that the whole of the Souris country underlain with thick seams of a good lignite coal. It is not, of course, as durable an article as the anthracite specimens of England, Nova Scotia, or Pennsylvania, but burns readily, makes a good heat, and is in every way a very desirable article of fuel. When the South-Western railway is extended to that section which will doubtless be within a year, Winnipeg should have coal from these mines at \$5 or \$6 per ton. Beds are found here eight feet in thickness, they underlie an area of about 180 square miles, and consequently contain in a rough estimate about 900,000,000 tons, a sufficiency for the country for many years to come.

Already an almost inexhaustible supply of lignite has been discovered and developed to a considerable extent at Medicine Hat about 530 miles west of Winnipeg, on the line of the C.P.R. The past winter these mines have supplied Winnipeg, Brandon, and several points along the road with the principal portion of their fuel supply, and it is near the surface that it can be dug and placed on the cars at about \$2 per ton. In short, investigation proves that a great portion of the whole western country from the 110th meridian to the Rockies and back to the 60th parallel is dotted with large sections of coal-bearing strata, while very valuable seams of the best of anthracite have been found in the Cascade range west of the Rockies. Then on the Pacific Slope again the most valuable forests and coal mines are known to exist in almost limitless supply. In the vicinity of the Belly and Bow Rivers seams are known to exist in great breadth, varying from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons to the square mile. These facts, which have all been demonstrated by actual experiment, prove that the coal supply of the Canadian Northwest is no longer a matter of speculation or doubt. The river and lake banks provide sufficient timber for fuel for local purposes, for the present generation; the vast timber forests when pierced by the veins of the iron horse will yield sufficient building timber for generations yet unborn; and the immense coal-beds will furnish fuel for the denizens of the cities and towns, for the manufacturers yet to be developed, for the use of the steamboats and the railways for all time to come. There is no longer ground for doubt in these directions, it only requires the events of time to

satisfy the world. Manitoba and the Northwest are inexhaustibly supplied with these essentials of progress and prosperity.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Next to fuel, the water supply of any country is a matter of vital importance to the intending settler. Without an ample supply of good water for man and beast, a country is undesirable for settlement no matter what may be its advantages in other directions. A glance at the map of the Canadian Northwest must convince the observer, even in the absence of other information, that this country is specially favored. The numerous lakes and rivers of the country to be found every where at easy distances from one another, and most of which are fed by springs afford ample assurance of a plentiful supply in this extensive country. There are areas in which well water of the best cannot be conveniently obtained because of alkali substances in the soil, but these are very rare; and it is found that even in these a plentiful supply of an excellent article can be obtained by boring to a depth. The surface water in the vicinity of Winnipeg is found to contain more or less of an unsavory ingredient, but from a short distance west until you reach the plains near Regina, except in an occasional small patch, water of the best and purest can be found at a depth of from ten to twenty feet. At Regina deep shafts have to be sunk, but by their aid an excellent article can be obtained. To the west of Moose Jaw, for a distance of a few miles, and in another belt to the east of Swift Current good water is not readily obtained, the nature of the soil being the direct cause. In that district there are large deposits of tenacious clay, almost pure aluminum, that is clay without porosity, lying near the surface. The under currents of water in these sections are, therefore, forced to flow through the underlying strata of gravel beneath. Where these clay beds are thinnest, and the gravel nearest the surface, water is, as a matter of course, more easily obtained. This difficulty, however, is easily overcome, is confined to a small tract of central Assiniboia, westerly and throughout the whole of the Province of Alberta, between that and the Rocky Mountains, there are some of the clearest and most beautiful streams, fed by springs, and running through courses of gravel, that are to be met with in any portion of the explored world. In these streams, at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, fish can be seen playing at the bottom; and those who have made more particular observations assert they can see a ten cent silver piece at that depth. Of course no one can doubt the healthfulness and advantage of such extensive supplies of the aqua pura, surrounding an agricultural country.

The Farmers' Agitation.

Nearly every one in the east has heard of the Farmers' agitation league last autumn, which reached its zenith in January and February, and which has gradually subsided until there is now nothing left but the smoldering embers covered by piles of ashes of various hues. This movement had reached such a height during the winter, that from reports sent east, many in the other Provinces who did not know the circumstances, believed the country was on the verge of rebellion, so inflammatory were the articles written for the Press, and the letters sent to personal friends. The fever has now, however, subsided, and about there it would be but little cause to regret the results. Many who have been leaders in the upturning seeing the rashness of their course have settled down to business again, and will become the better and more industrious citizens from the experience they have gained.

To the outsider, but little was known of the origin of the movement and less of the fact that fed the flames. With these, suppositions and conjectures had their way, and it is for this reason so much injury has been done. Many in eastern Canada, the United States and England, from the information they received, arrived at the conclusion the Government were intentionally persecuting the people for some unexplained reason, after the manner of some Asiatic potentates; others thought that the natural productiveness of the country was so much misrepresented that thousands had been brought here and forced to the verge of starvation because of the deficiency of crops. But neither of these conclusions is founded on fact.

It may be true that every feature of the Land Regulations of the Dominion Government is not just perfection; but the aim of the Government is to make the whole as near it as possible—to establish such laws as will locate as many bona fide settlers in the country in the most comfortable way compatible with the condition of things, and at as little expense to the settler as possible. To accomplish this requires a great deal of thought and a little judicious experiment. The principle in men to speculate is so great that in a new country, with the promise of Manitoba and the Northwest, the efforts of the Government to defeat that object and to protect the real settler have to be well and skillfully employed. It often turns out that the object of a regulation to-day is rendered partially inoperative, because of the ingenuity of a schemer, in some time afterwards, and a change is found necessary in the interests of

the country. But that such is the case in this country is not at all to be wondered at, as the American Government who have been experimenting with their homestead system for the last fifty years, find it in a crude state still, greatly inferior to that of this country, as a comparison in the sequel will show, and open to further revision. The changes in this country though all for the country's welfare have disturbed the calculations of some aspirants for wealth without labor or industry, and hence their cry of dissatisfaction with the Government.

Believing that, from the rapidity with which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pushed through the construction of the main line, which is found necessary in order to complete their own eastern connections with the lines in the eastern Provinces, to give the company their own outlet winter as well as summer to the Atlantic seaboard, to guarantee cheap freights for the exports from, and imports to, the Northwest, projected branch lines would be constructed with equal rapidity, many took up land on the line of the proposed roads, went into grain raising on a large scale, going heavily into debt for machinery, and failing to realize their expectations, find themselves in an undesirable financial condition. These people were among the first to kindle the fire of dissatisfaction last fall, and the politicians opposed to the government, to bring grists to their mill, and strengthen their party in the country, took advantage of these people's spirit of discontent to help them along with their political project. Had these settlers, instead of sowing from forty to three hundred acres of wheat the first year of their settlement, going in debt for the machinery to sow and harvest it, cropped simply what they could manage within themselves, raised pork, dairy products, vegetables, &c.,—in short gone into mixed farming—the products of which would readily sell to advantage, and spent the remainder of their time improving their farms, and wait patiently for a year or two until the railways were built, the eastern world would have heard none of their complaints. The parents of many Canadian settlers who were among the disappointed Manitobans referred to, had to exercise years and years of patience before they secured the railway and other shipping facilities the Manitobans hoped to secure in a twelve-month after settlement. Nations do not, as a rule, grow with such rapidity, and they are none the less desirable ones to live in because they are not blessed with what many Manitoban agitators desired

(Continued on fourth page.)

HARDWARE

JAMES A. SMART

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Blacksmiths

HARDWARE,

Carpenters' Tools,

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ORDER IN COUNCIL.

MINING REGULATIONS!

To Govern the Disposal of Mineral Lands other than Coal Lands.

1 These regulations shall be applicable to all Dominion lands containing gold, silver, copper, tin, or other mineral deposit of economic value, with the exception of coal.

2 Any person may explore vacant Dominion Lands not appropriated or reserved by Government for other purposes, and may search therein, either by surface or subterranean prospecting, for mineral deposits with a view to obtaining a mining location, and the person so prospecting shall observe the following regulations:—

1.—QUARTZ MINING.

3. A location for mining, except for iron, on quartz veins or lodes, shall not exceed forty acres in area. Its surface boundaries shall be straight, due north and south and east and west lines, more than four in number. Its length shall not be more than three times its breadth. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundaries are located.

Any person having discovered a mineral deposit may obtain a mining location therefor, under these regulations in the following manner:—

(a) He shall mark the location on the ground by placing at each of its four corners a wooden post, not less than four inches square, driven not less than eighteen inches into the ground, and showing the length above ground not less than three feet. To each of these posts he shall attach a small flag, and the letters "M.L." to indicate that the post is a Mining Location post. Next the most northwesterly post shall be marked "M.L. 1," and with his initials. Next the most southeasterly post shall be marked "M.L. 2," and with his initials. Next the most northwesterly post shall be marked "M.L. 3," and with his initials. Next the most southeasterly post shall be marked "M.L. 4," and with his initials. Next the most northwesterly post shall be marked "M.L. 5," and with his initials. Next the most southeasterly post shall be marked "M.L. 6," and with his initials. Next the most northwesterly post shall be marked "M.L. 7," and with his initials. 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Next the most northwesterly post shall be marked "M.L. 313," and with his initials. Next the most southeaster

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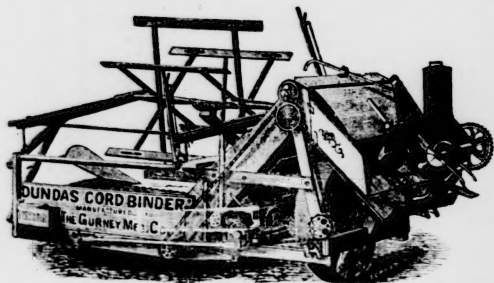
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It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

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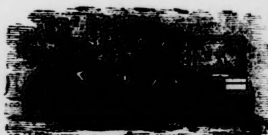
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23 Crates H.H.D's Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delf Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

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108 Half-Chest and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mangold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

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We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all large buyers, to see our stock and compare prices.

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One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER Goods at bottom prices.

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